

GENOA IN BALANCE

AS ALLIES CONFER ON GERMAN MOVE

Reporting Drafting Note to Soviet and Berlin Demanding Renouncing of Treaty.

PROPHETS SEE DISASTER

IF POLICY IS ADHERED TO

Powers Attach Significance to Political Possibilities—Poincare Calls Cabinet.

By the Associated Press.
GENOA, April 18.—The allies have decided that Germany having effected her own arrangement with Russia in the treaty signed Sunday at Rapallo is debarred from further participation in the discussion of the conditions of the agreement between Russia and the various other countries represented at the economic conference.

PARIS, April 18.—A high official of the government declared this afternoon there was no possibility of continuing the discussions at Genoa unless the Russo-German treaty were cancelled. Even if it were annulled, he declared, the moral effect would remain on two of the parties to the conference maneuvering on side to forestall the conference's work.

PARIS, April 18.—A Havas dispatch from Genoa this afternoon says the allies are drafting a note to the Germans and Russians, notifying them it will be impossible for the Germans and Russians to continue the discussion of the conditions of the agreement between Russia and the various other countries represented at the economic conference if they persist in maintaining the Russo-German treaty.

GENOA, April 18.—The consternation caused by the German-Russian coup in concluding the treaty at Rapallo, which was signed Sunday, showed no signs of abating as the economic conference delegates continued their deliberations today.

On the contrary, as the different national groups examined the text of the agreement and deliberated on its possible effect upon the future balance of power in Europe, they were impressed with the deep importance of the signing of this separate pact.

See Disaster Ahead.

The prophets who when the economic conference was inaugurated predicted that it would result either in great good or disaster to Europe were inclined today to take the view that the congress seemed to be headed in the direction of disaster, which only the closeness of Prime Minister Lloyd George of Great Britain and other conference leaders could prevent. Some men in allied circles read into the Russo-German treaty, and especially the manner in which it was signed, a future alliance between Germany and Russia.

Prime Minister Lloyd George, himself went so far as to say the pact was a step in the direction of dividing Europe into separate camps, the very thing the conference wished to avoid.

German Deeply Disappointed.

Apparently the Germans were deeply disappointed at not being able to take part in the private conference of allied leaders with the bolsheviks in an endeavor to lay down the general lines of agreement before bringing the discussion into the conference commissions, thus reducing the chances of a break.

"Probably the Germans thought the allies were trying to make a secret separate agreement with the bolsheviks," said a British delegate today to the Associated Press, "but nothing was further from our thoughts. We were merely trying to expedite the work of the conference by having some nation of the world today, knows something helpful must emerge from Genoa."

Japanese Not Present.

As these preliminary conversations with the bolsheviks particularly concerned Europe, the Japanese leaders were not present, but they were kept informed concerning developments. They participated in yesterday's reunion of the allied leaders, and now that the situation has assumed a broad international aspect by virtue of separate action on the part of Germany, Japan, as well as the members of the little entente, will sit on the sidelines of the question to deal with and its possible effects on central Europe.

Will Report to All.

The experts later were to report to an assembly which included not only the chief representatives of the five inviting powers—Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium—but also the leading delegates of the little entente nations, who were especially invited because of the vital character of the question to be dealt with and its possible effects on central Europe.

Turned Disloyal by British.

Hence, the terms "dishonorable" and "treasonable" were used.

Pistols Now Checked

Along With Infants And Flappers' Corsets

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, April 18.—The checking business, which has made rapid strides with the opening of checkrooms for babies and parking stations for flappers' corsets, has been broadened again.

The police announced today they had discovered a checking station for pistols, where members of the underworld may park their artillery when they have a few hours of leisure.

Most of the city's gun wielders apparently were on the crime path, however, as the parking station had only two pistols checked.

The concessionaire was booked at police headquarters as Fred Piccola, and charged with violating the Sullivan law.

TORNADES SWEEP TO THE EASTWARD

Twenty-Eight Persons Killed and Many Are Homeless by Storms.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, April 18.—Sweeping northeastward through the middle states a storm, which had its origin in the Rocky mountain region Sunday, had passed over Ohio today, leaving in its wake death and much destruction. A loss of thirty lives was attributed to the storm, which developed considerable energy as it progressed over Illinois and Indiana, taking in many places the form of tornadoes.

HEAVY PROPERTY LOSS

Disturbance Centers in Illinois. Indiana Gets Full Effect—Two Distinct Belts.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, April 18.—Sweeping northeastward through the middle states a storm, which had its origin in the Rocky mountain region Sunday, had passed over Ohio today, leaving in its wake death and much destruction. A loss of thirty lives was attributed to the storm, which developed considerable energy as it progressed over Illinois and Indiana, taking in many places the form of tornadoes.

Accompanied by rains which sent streams, then swollen, coursing far beyond their usual channels, the storm brought added suffering and inconvenience to some communities which for several days have been affected by flood conditions. A drop in the temperature to below seasonal normal added to the discomfort of families whose homes having been destroyed by wind or made uninhabitable by flooding, were living in tents or improvised shelters.

Twenty-One Dead in Indiana.

Indiana apparently felt the full effect of the wind storms yesterday. In that state thirteen persons are known to have met death in different communities. Early yesterday morning the storm centered in Illinois. Striking a number of villages in the darkness, tornadoes wrought havoc to many homes, and such reports as were available from agricultural communities which had been stripped of nearly all means of communication indicated that thirteen persons had been killed.

Missouri, Iowa and Kansas had felt the storm early Sunday, but in these states it lacked the intensity which it displayed in the central states. It was a heavy, Warren county, in the western part of the state, where a wind storm of the state.

Two Villages Wrecked.

The death toll was greatest in central Illinois. The villages of Irvington and Plainfield, near Centralia, were badly wrecked and several persons were killed. Other fatalities in this state were in small rural communities.

Wires were blown down by the wind, and telephone and telegraph companies hurried today to complete repairs. With restored communication, it was considered probable that the complete reports might indicate even greater devastation than was indicated early today.

FROST THREATENS CROPS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 18.—With the storm apparently over, Ohio farmers and fruit growers were making preparations to fight a heavy frost, predicted for tonight in this state by the weather bureau. The frost may be "killing" in the lower sections, the weather bureau announced today.

The tornado cut a path several hundred yards wide, passing south of Lima and continuing in a northeasterly direction. Several houses and at least fifteen barns were reported demolished and some live stock was killed. Wire communication was demolished and trees and growing crops damaged.

The injured Mrs. John Van Fleet of Vandalia, who was brought to a local hospital after her home had been razed by the wind, and Mr. and Mrs. Riley of Buckland, a village south of here, who were removed from the wreckage of their home in a serious condition.

Faulty telephone and telegraphic communication has prevented a complete check of the damage done.

FOUND DEAD IN HOME.

Special Dispatch to The Star.
FALLS CHURCH, Va., April 18.—Edward M. Updike was found dead in the kitchen of his home here yesterday morning by his wife, who had hurried downstairs upon finding that he had not been in his room.

Mr. Updike had attended services at the Baptist church Sunday evening and his wife had retired when he came home. The lights were on, and it is believed he fell dead directly after reaching home.

The deceased was about fifty-two years old and a native of Virginia. Besides his wife and young son he leaves a sister here, Mrs. J. L. Shotwell, and his mother. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. and the lodge will take charge of the funeral services, which will be held at the home tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

HISSING TONGUES

DANGER TO ALLIES, SAYS D.A.R. LEADER

Warns Against Rift Through Propaganda, in Speech at Arlington.

TRIBUTES PLACED ON TOMB OF HERO

Mrs. Minor Lays Cause of Humanity Exemplified at Arms Conference Here.

An appeal to patriotic Americans to turn deaf ears to all propaganda designed to divide the allied nations of the world, whose friendship and mutual understanding have been cemented more closely by the conference on the limitation of armaments, was made by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at memorial exercises this afternoon in the amphitheater in Arlington cemetery.

The ceremonies in tribute to the unknown heroes of this nation, who died in the world war, were attended exclusively by the officers and 2,700 accredited delegates and alternates of the society.

The delegates left Continental Memorial Hall at 1 o'clock in automobiles decorated with the official insignia of the society. Some of the delegates were lined up in the machines in front of the hall for the journey. Threatening skies, which were preceded by showers, did not diminish the crowd. It is estimated that more than 2,000 of the 2,700 delegates and alternates were in Arlington.

Just preceding the conclusion of the exercises, Mrs. Minor placed a beautiful wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

The program included Scripture and prayer to remove all doubts from the minds of the delegates. Mrs. Minor, wife of Senator Spencer of Missouri and chaplain general of the society, declared that the cause of the world's peace is the cause of the world's honor. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

The program included Scripture and prayer to remove all doubts from the minds of the delegates. Mrs. Minor, wife of Senator Spencer of Missouri and chaplain general of the society, declared that the cause of the world's peace is the cause of the world's honor. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

The program included Scripture and prayer to remove all doubts from the minds of the delegates. Mrs. Minor, wife of Senator Spencer of Missouri and chaplain general of the society, declared that the cause of the world's peace is the cause of the world's honor. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

The program included Scripture and prayer to remove all doubts from the minds of the delegates. Mrs. Minor, wife of Senator Spencer of Missouri and chaplain general of the society, declared that the cause of the world's peace is the cause of the world's honor. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

The program included Scripture and prayer to remove all doubts from the minds of the delegates. Mrs. Minor, wife of Senator Spencer of Missouri and chaplain general of the society, declared that the cause of the world's peace is the cause of the world's honor. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

The program included Scripture and prayer to remove all doubts from the minds of the delegates. Mrs. Minor, wife of Senator Spencer of Missouri and chaplain general of the society, declared that the cause of the world's peace is the cause of the world's honor. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

The program included Scripture and prayer to remove all doubts from the minds of the delegates. Mrs. Minor, wife of Senator Spencer of Missouri and chaplain general of the society, declared that the cause of the world's peace is the cause of the world's honor. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

The program included Scripture and prayer to remove all doubts from the minds of the delegates. Mrs. Minor, wife of Senator Spencer of Missouri and chaplain general of the society, declared that the cause of the world's peace is the cause of the world's honor. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

The program included Scripture and prayer to remove all doubts from the minds of the delegates. Mrs. Minor, wife of Senator Spencer of Missouri and chaplain general of the society, declared that the cause of the world's peace is the cause of the world's honor. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

The program included Scripture and prayer to remove all doubts from the minds of the delegates. Mrs. Minor, wife of Senator Spencer of Missouri and chaplain general of the society, declared that the cause of the world's peace is the cause of the world's honor. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

The program included Scripture and prayer to remove all doubts from the minds of the delegates. Mrs. Minor, wife of Senator Spencer of Missouri and chaplain general of the society, declared that the cause of the world's peace is the cause of the world's honor. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

The program included Scripture and prayer to remove all doubts from the minds of the delegates. Mrs. Minor, wife of Senator Spencer of Missouri and chaplain general of the society, declared that the cause of the world's peace is the cause of the world's honor. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

The program included Scripture and prayer to remove all doubts from the minds of the delegates. Mrs. Minor, wife of Senator Spencer of Missouri and chaplain general of the society, declared that the cause of the world's peace is the cause of the world's honor. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

The program included Scripture and prayer to remove all doubts from the minds of the delegates. Mrs. Minor, wife of Senator Spencer of Missouri and chaplain general of the society, declared that the cause of the world's peace is the cause of the world's honor. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

The program included Scripture and prayer to remove all doubts from the minds of the delegates. Mrs. Minor, wife of Senator Spencer of Missouri and chaplain general of the society, declared that the cause of the world's peace is the cause of the world's honor. She was followed by the state regents of the organization, who placed similar tributes on the shrine.

DIVERGENT VIEWS

ON MORELAND CASE

Likely Effect of Decision of Supreme Court Widely Discussed.

What will be the effect of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Moreland case? Lawyers take divergent views. Those who have been staying cases called for trial in the Police Court by applying for writs of prohibition to the District Supreme Court express the view that the decision is broad enough to strip the Police Court of jurisdiction to commit to Ocoquan, because, they claim, prisoners were there, are compelled to do hard labor. United States Attorney Gordon thinks the decision binds only the juvenile court, and today expressed the conviction that if there are any prisoners now at Ocoquan, sent there by the juvenile court, their imprisonment might be secured by habeas corpus proceedings at Richmond, Va., because the institution is located in Virginia.

The lines for the war that the courts will hold that the Police Court lacks jurisdiction to try cases where prisoners are sent to Ocoquan, and considers any wholesale release of prisoners at Ocoquan under sentence from the Police Court as highly improbable.

Opinion of Maj. Gordon.
Maj. Gordon takes the position that since neither the law nor the commitment papers concerning cases tried in the Police Court call for "hard labor" the Moreland decision does not affect the jurisdiction of that tribunal. He points out that the juvenile court act uses the words "hard labor" and that made the case of the juvenile court. He points out that the juvenile court act uses the words "hard labor" and that made the case of the juvenile court.

Use of the word "hard labor" in the juvenile court act is only such as the rules and regulations of that institution directed. Such regulations, he thinks, affect the jurisdiction of the court or invalidate its sentence.

The lawyers representing persons charged with liquor law and other violations take heart from the fact that the Supreme Court has not yet decided the case. They believe that the Supreme Court will uphold the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Greater than tribute of flowers, greater than the praise of millions, we owe to the things that these men died. These things are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by.

They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by.

They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by.

They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by.

They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by.

They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by.

They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by.

They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by.

They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by.

They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by.

They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by.

They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by.

They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by.

They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by.

They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by. They are the things that we must stand by.

BOOTLEGGERS TRAIN

BURROS TO STAMPEDE TO WARN OF OFFICERS

Texas bootleggers are training burros to stampee in order to give warning of approaching prohibition officers, according to reports received by Commissioner Haynes. The educated burros do not actually recognize the agents as dry law enforcement officers, but are trained to stampee at the approach of any strangers. This is done, the report explained, by the bootleggers feeding them sugar and then having accomplices give them a sugar substitute causing severe pains in the stomach.

"Consequently," the reports said, "the animal becomes skeptical of strangers, and stampees at their approach."

PLAN WAYS TO END

BIG MAIL ROBBERIES

Small Thefts Checked, Department to Go After Organized Bands.

Having practically eliminated petty mail robberies, the Post Office Department today considered ways and means to put an end to the major mail thefts which are believed to be the work of concerted bands of thieves.

In the past six months mail thefts totaling approximately \$2,353,000 have occurred in the United States, of which about \$500,000 has been recovered. The huge total was secured by robberies in ten major thefts, commencing with the gigantic theft of \$1,500,000 in New York city last fall.

All information in the hands of postal inspectors points to the concerted work of organized bands of mail robbers, who are expected to "pull" robbery in the major thefts of United States marines and others who were on guard.

Use of the marines reduced the number of smaller robberies to practically nothing, and succeeded in cutting the total amount of money lost, but it did not put a stop to the thefts. Besides the big New York hold-up, from which none of the money ever has been recovered, there was another big robbery at Elkhart, Ind., early this year. The entire sum stolen, \$100,000, was recovered.

This amount represents the sum total of what has been recovered in the ten major thefts. The question of the post office is to find out how to prevent the big "inside" robberies, which are being committed by postal employees in being considered.

Plans to place 100 additional inspectors throughout the country at important points are being made by the department. The prevention of mail robberies being one of the main considerations, although the inspectors will perform other duties as well.

Meanwhile arming and training of the postal service personnel goes on uninteruptedly. Robbers who attack any of them are most likely to meet a hot reception. The department hopes to eliminate shortly the mail robbery by surprise from such attacks, and when this is done it believes the postal service will be in a position to eliminate mail thefts entirely.

SHOOTS WIFE; KILLS SELF

Kisses Her Good-Bye—Tragedy on New York Subway Platform.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Frank Muller kissed his wife good-bye on a subway platform today, then shot her and killed himself. She was taken to a hospital in a serious condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Muller had been estranged four years. When she refused to return to him he said, "Well, you tell the police how it happened," and then he shot her.

In Muller's suit case, found on the station platform, was a letter to his parents, saying, "By the time you receive this letter you will probably be somewhat upset. Everything has been a failure. I cannot live without my wife. It is too bad. Elsie and I could not agree and must be parted. Please take care of Mildred (his daughter). Please bury me in the same grave."

California Pastor, 60, Going Blind, Walks To See President

By the Associated Press.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Rev. W. F. Damewood, a local minister, declared today he would start Thursday for Washington, D. C., to meet the president.

The minister said he expected to walk to the White House. He wanted to see a President while he could.

The minister, who is past sixty, will take about seventy-five pounds of luggage with him, which he said he would haul in a small wagon. He will start with \$5 in cash.

\$6,200,000 HOTEL TO RISE AT ONCE

Walker to Erect Structure at Connecticut Avenue and De Sales Street.

Announcement of a six-million-two-hundred-thousand-dollar eleven-story hotel, to be erected at once on the vacant land at the southeast corner of Connecticut avenue and De Sales street, was made today by Allen E. Walker, president of the Allen E. Walker Investment Company, which has acquired the ground and will construct the building.

The hotel will be of palatial proportions and in keeping with the beauty of the National Capital, it is announced. It is to be known as the Hotel Walker, and will contain more than 1,100 guest rooms.

Mr. Walker will form and head a company, which will own and operate the property. Leroy Gadsden, Jr., will be vice president, and William L. Browning, secretary and treasurer of the corporation. The directors will be named at a later date. A bond issue will be taken by the American Bond and Mortgage Company of New York. Mr. Walker and Mr. Browning have just returned from Chicago, where they met with the directors of the company to dispose of the issue.

The building will cover a tract 153 feet on Connecticut avenue, 44 feet on De Sales street and 140 feet on 17th street, comprising 59,333 square feet. The estimated cost of the building is \$6,200,000. It is said to be the largest private construction enterprise ever undertaken in Washington.

Eleven and Eight Stories.
One the Connecticut avenue front it will be eleven stories high. An (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

REFUSES TO ORDER DAYLIGHT SAVING

President, When Decree Is Asked, Suggests Action by Departments.

President Harding would be in favor of a concerted effort to save an hour of daylight for Washington, it was made known at the White House today, but he would not consider establishing the daylight saving plan, customary in several large cities of the United States, by executive order.

The President was represented as believing it would be a profitable and feasible plan. If the departmental heads in Washington should get together and decide to start work at 8 o'clock instead of 9.

Daylight saving, as an organized movement, was believed by the executive to be a good thing for urban communities, but it was stated that he was not much in sympathy with the proposal to establish daylight saving as a national institution by order of the government.

Issuance of an executive order advancing the hours of government employees so that they could enjoy more hours of sunlight in the evenings, was asked of President Harding today in a letter which was sent to him by E. C. Graham, chairman of the special committee on daylight saving of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

It was pointed out that if the government employees' hours are changed, then the hours of the employees of private establishments would be adjusted accordingly. It was pointed out that there is a sentiment in Congress in favor of daylight saving in the District of Columbia, but it is not time at this session to enact the legislation, and therefore the executive order is requested.

The letter, in full, follows: "The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association desires to have the working hours of government departments advanced one hour in the morning with a corresponding reduction in the afternoon in order that the employees of private business may enjoy the same hours of daylight."

Through the instrumentality of city councils and other municipal governing bodies, great numbers of cities are enjoying a good deal more of God's sunlight and realizing physical and mental advantages that accrue from the extra hour of daylight.

"We need not remind you that the federal government is likewise our national administrator. It is our duty to see that the government employees' hours are changed, then the hours of the employees of private establishments would be adjusted accordingly. It was pointed out that there is a sentiment in Congress in favor of daylight saving in the District of Columbia, but it is not time at this session to enact the legislation, and therefore the executive order is requested."

"The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association desires to have the working hours of government departments advanced one hour in the morning with a corresponding reduction in the afternoon in order that the employees of private business may enjoy the same hours of daylight."

Through the instrumentality of city councils and other municipal governing bodies, great numbers of cities are enjoying a good deal more of God's sunlight and realizing physical and mental advantages that accrue from the extra hour of daylight.

"We need not remind you that the federal government is likewise our national administrator. It is our duty to see that the government employees' hours are changed, then the hours of the employees of private establishments would be adjusted accordingly. It was pointed out that there is a sentiment in Congress in favor of daylight saving in the District of Columbia, but it is not time at this session to enact the legislation, and therefore the executive order is requested."

"The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association desires to have the working hours of government departments advanced one hour in the morning with a corresponding reduction in the afternoon in order that the employees of private business may enjoy the same hours of daylight."

REPUBLICANS VOTE 26 TO 9 FOR BONUS IN SENATE CAUCUS

Result Shows Determination of Party to Pass Bill at This Session.

FINANCE COMMITTEE ASKED TO BEGIN WORK

Means of Raising Revenue Still Question—Democrats to Support Measure.

Senate republicans in party caucus today determined that the soldiers' bonus bill should be passed by the Senate at the present session of Congress.

The vote stood 26 to 9 in favor of a resolution offered by Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin declaring that it was the sense of the republican conference that a bonus bill should be passed at the present session and requesting the Senate finance committee to report to the Senate in a reasonable time a bonus bill.

These Senators Oppose Resolution.
The senators who opposed the resolution were: Senators Calder, New York; Wadsworth, New York; Edge, New Jersey; Neuharth, Minnesota; Weller, Md.; Neuharth, Michigan; Hampshire and Sterling of South Dakota.

Senator Lenroot's original resolution provided that the finance committee should be requested to report a bonus bill within three weeks. On motion of Senator Fernald of Maine, the resolution was amended so as to provide a reasonable time instead of three weeks. The Fernald amendment was carried by one vote.

The prevailing opinion is, however, that the bill will be reported out within three or four weeks and that it will be taken up for consideration immediately. The bill being temporarily laid aside for that purpose.

There are a number of other senators who are known to be opposed to the passage of a soldiers' bonus bill. These are Senators Borah of Idaho, Fernald of Maine, Jersey, and Dillingham, Vermont. However, an overwhelming majority of the Senate vote for it in the end. The bill will have much support, it is said, among the democrats, and its passage is apparently assured.

Financial Feature Question.

The question was raised today as to whether the Senate should insert in the soldiers' bonus bill a revenue-raising provision. Revenue-producing bills must originate in the House. It was pointed out that the soldiers' bonus bill is not a revenue-producing measure and could not be so construed.

President Harding has strongly urged the advisability of including in the soldiers' bonus bill a measure for raising the money to pay the bonus. Since the House omitted this, it is the hope of the Senate constantly to insert in the bonus bill a revenue-raising provision. Revenue-producing bills must originate in the House. It was pointed out that the soldiers' bonus bill is not a revenue-producing measure and could not be so construed.

President Harding would be in favor of a concerted effort to save an hour of daylight for Washington, it was made known at the White House today, but he would not consider establishing the daylight saving plan, customary in several large cities of the United States, by executive order.

The President was represented as believing it would be a profitable and feasible plan. If the departmental heads in Washington should get together and decide to start work at 8 o'clock instead of 9.

Daylight saving, as an organized movement, was believed by the executive to be a good thing for urban communities, but it was stated that he was not much in sympathy with the proposal to establish daylight saving as a national institution by order of the government.

Issuance of an executive order advancing the hours of government employees so that they could enjoy more hours of sunlight in the evenings, was asked of President Harding today in a letter which was sent to him by E. C. Graham, chairman of the special committee on daylight saving of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

It was pointed out that if the government employees' hours are changed, then the hours of the employees of private establishments would be adjusted accordingly. It was pointed out that there is a sentiment in Congress in favor of daylight saving in the District of Columbia, but it is not time at this session to enact the legislation, and therefore the executive order is requested.

The letter, in full, follows: "The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association desires to have the working hours of government departments advanced one hour in the morning with a corresponding reduction in the afternoon in order that the employees of private business may enjoy the same hours of daylight."

Through the instrumentality of city councils and other municipal governing bodies, great numbers of cities are enjoying a good deal more of